

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1847.

{ NO. 4,420.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY,**  
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Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

## Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY 1847.	SUN.	MOON.	HIGH.
1 SATURDAY.	7 25 45	35	11 1
2 SUNDAY.	7 24 40	36 0	11 45
3 MONDAY.	7 23 37 1	37 1	12 32
4 TUESDAY.	7 22 34 2	38 2	13 21
5 WEDNESDAY.	7 21 31 3	39 3	14 13
6 THURSDAY.	7 20 28 4	40 4	15 8
7 FRIDAY.	7 19 25 5	41 5	15 6

Moon last gr. 9th day, 1 hour, 10 m. evening.

## POST OFFICE Arrangement.

### MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.  
BOSTON, do, 8 A. M.  
NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M.  
FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M.  
Westerly, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.  
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.  
Office open till 7 P. M.  
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

### DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.  
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.  
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.  
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.  
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.  
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.  
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.  
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

### CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.  
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.  
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

## THE FARMER.

"Agriculture is the Art of Arts, the Mother of Commerce, the means by which communities are kept together, and the Stability of Nations."

### SALT AS MANURE.

Extracts from papers published by Sir John Sinclair, on the uses of Salt for Agricultural purposes.

"Salt, if employed in large quantities, in its natural state, is hostile to vegetation, yet it operates advantageously, in various ways, when judiciously applied to arable land. In large quantities it has a tendency, like every other excessive stimulant, to disorganize and destroy the vegetable substances with which it comes in contact, but in moderate quantities it promotes the growth of vegetables."

"It has been proved that though salt will, in large quantities, prevent putrefaction, owing to its antiseptic properties, yet that it has an evident tendency to promote the process when used in small quantities. Hence the advantage of mixing it in moderate quantities with farm yard dung, and other animal and vegetable substances."

"An experiment was tried in Cheshire, of mixing grass roots and other rubbish harrowed off the land, with foul salt, it was then incorporated with other manures, and the effects of this compost, on a crop of barley and grass seed, is said greatly to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations that had been formed of it."

"A farmer mixed up a quantity of refuse salt with the earth taken out of water furrows, and another portion of the same earth with lime. Of the two, the vegetation of that part of the field which had the salt compost laid upon it, was by far the healthiest and most vigorous."

"VERMIN.—Salt destroys vermin in the ground, by making them void the contents of their bodies, such evacuations being too powerful for them to withstand. It hath this advantage, that the vermin thus become food for those very plants which otherwise they would have destroyed."

"TURNIPS.—Equal quantities of salt, and of turnip seed, were tried on a small plot of a garden, and the produce was more abundant than from the same quantity of turnip seed sown without salt."

The efficacy of salt, as a destroyer of the turnip fly, or beetle ought to be ascertained."

Five hundred and eighty-two waggon were ferried over the Mississippi river at Burlington, Iowa, during the first two weeks of October last—emigrants, seeking a home in the "West." It is astonishing with what rapidity this young State is filling up. Two years ago her population only numbered about eighty thousand inhabitants, now they are estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand.

## POET'S CORNER.

From the Boston Office Branch.

### Borrowed Sorrow.

By MRS. H. W. S. GROSVENOR.

When smoothly on life's ocean glides,  
Thy own frail bark with peaceful gales,  
That bear it calmly o'er the tides,  
And gentle breezes swell the sails—  
Dim not the sunlight of that hour,  
By fears lest angry tempests rave,  
While storm clouds their dark treasures pour,  
Mingling their fury with the wave.

When Summer tints thy path with bloom,  
And buds unfold their petals fair,  
When evels zephyr wafts perfume,  
And flower-scents float upon the air—  
Throw not a shadow o'er the scene,  
By visions of its dull decay,  
Nor view upon the verdant green,  
The serene hue of the Autumn day.

When the dawn breaketh in the sky,  
And darkness melts in light away,  
When the sun proudly mounts on high,  
And earth rejoices in his ray—  
Oh! not amidst those glowing hours,  
Nor in the noontide's radiant light,  
Fling dimness on the sunny bowers,  
By brooding o'er the coming night.

When blessings cluster round thy brow,  
And youth and youthful bliss are thine,  
When o'er thee waves the spring-time bough,  
While joy and hope their wreaths entwine—  
See not amid thy joy a tear  
A light upon each bud of hope,  
Cloud not thy sky by boding fear,  
Lest every cherished flower may droop.

When sorrow comes we'll meet its dart,  
And shrink not at the cup of woe,  
Yet with a cheerful, trusting heart,  
We'll fear not till we feel the blow—  
We will not veil hope's cheering ray,  
Nor dim the rainbow gleam with tears,  
Nor cloud the beams that gild our way,  
By shadows of life's sunset years.

## MECHANIC ARTS.

EXTENSIVE IRON RAILWAY BRIDGE AND VIADUCT.—An iron bridge, in size and magnitude, perhaps never before equalled, is about to be erected, with a corresponding viaduct across the Tyne, from Gateshead to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the Newcastle and Berwick railway. The iron work contract was let at York; there were a good many tenders, but Messrs. Hawks Crawshaw and Sons of Gateshead, were the successful competitors; Messrs. Losh, Wilson and Bell, of the Walker iron works, and Mr. John Abbott and Co., of the Gateshead iron works, will also take part with them in the construction of the work.—Messrs. Hawks taking the castings for the approaches, and the other firms the arches for the bridge. The contractors are to make, supply, and erect, all the cast and wrought iron and wood work for bridges and approaches, according to the designs, and under the instructions, of R. Stephenson, Esq; it is to consist of six cast iron circular arches, with a curved approach at each end, and will, in fact, be a double bridge; the railroad on the summit, and a carriage road and two foot paths suspended from the arches. The span of the arches will be 125 feet, supported on pillars 11-12 feet high, and 14 inches square and the approaches from both Newcastle and Gateshead will be 251 feet in length, and precisely similar. Two courses of 3 inch plank will be placed beneath the rails, between which will be a layer of Borrowdale's patent asphalted felt, to render them water proof; and the carriage road beneath will be paved with wood to prevent vibration, and the foot path planked. Every arch will be completely erected on the contractors' premises by itself, when the engineer will inspect and test its strength and fitness. The quantity of iron required will be about 6,000 tons, and the contract is stated to be £120,000. The entire cost inclusive of lands and buildings, will be £300,000 and it is to be finished, so as to be available for public traffic by the 1st of August, 1848.

London Mining Journal.

It is stated that D. Barris, of Brooklyn, is building two freight vessels on Mr. Redfield's plan of interlocking the plank with the framing, including also a double set of diagonal frames, interlocked in like manner, and dispensing altogether with the common ceiling. This, it is maintained will secure great strength, tenacity, and durability, without surplus weight.

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.—The amount of money deposited in the various Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, amount to nearly eleven millions of dollars, the deposits belonging to about 63,000 individuals. There are 38 Savings Institutions in the State, of which the average dividend for this year has been 4 1/2 per cent., amounting in the aggregate to \$345,443.—The average of the dividends for the last five years, has been 5 1/4 per cent. per annum, and the annual expenses less than \$30,000.—Boston Advertiser.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon says, that a converted Indian having two wives, must before he can be admitted to the church, marry one of them and provide the other with a lover.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

## Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 28.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized as soon as practicable, to cause the reserved lead mines and contiguous lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, belonging to the United States, to be exposed to sale, in the same manner that other public lands are authorized by law to be sold, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That six months notice of the times and places of said sales shall be given in such newspapers of general circulation, in such of the States as the President may think expedient, with a brief description of the mineral regions of the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, and of the lands to be offered for sale; showing the number and localities of the different mines now known, the probability of discovering others, the quality of the ore, the facilities of working it, the further facilities (if any) for manufacturing of shot, sheet lead, and paints, and the means and expense of transporting the whole to the principal markets in the United States; Provided, That the said lands shall not be subject to the rights of pre-emption until after the same have been offered at public sale and subject to private entry.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon satisfactory proof made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, that any tract or tracts of said lands contain a mine or mines of lead ore, actually discovered and being worked, then, and in that case, the same shall be sold in such legal subdivision or subdivisions as will include such mine or mines; and no bid shall be received therefor at a less rate than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and if such tract or tracts shall not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor shall be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, then the same shall be subject to sale as other lands; Provided, That no legal subdivision of any said lands, upon which there may be an outstanding lease or leases from the Government of the United States, or their authorized agent, unexpired and undetermined, shall be sold until after the determination of such lease or leases by effluxion of time, voluntary surrender, or other legal extinguishment thereof.

JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. M. DALLAS,

Vice President of the United States.

Approved, July 11, 1846.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT to legalize certain land sales made at Choctawhatchee and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, and to indemnify the Chickasaw tribe therefor.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for patents to be issued, as in ordinary cases, for such of the sales of land made in the land office at Choctawhatchee and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, as may be found, by the definitively established line of the Chickasaw cession of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to be, in whole or part, within that cession and the said sales are hereby confirmed and legalized; and for the purpose of indemnifying the Chickasaw tribe of Indians for said sales, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money equal to all which has been received upon said sales, to the fund created by the treaty with said Chickasaw tribe, and of right to them belonging; Provided, That this act shall not extend to any sale where the purchase money may have been refunded to the purchaser.

Approved, July 15, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

AN ACT to establish the collection district of Chicago.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a collection district be, and hereby is, established upon the western shore of Lake Michigan to be called the district of Chicago, within which the port of Chicago shall be a port of entry. The said district shall include the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters on the western shore of said lake, from the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, northward to the town and river Sebogyan, and inclusive of the same, which are within the territory of Wisconsin. A collector shall be appointed for said district, who shall receive the same amount of annual compensation as the collector of the district of Michilimackinac.

Approved, July 16, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT to exempt canal boats from the payment of fees and hospital money.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the owner or owners, master or captain, or other persons employed in navigating canal boats without masts or steam power, now by law required to be registered, licensed, or enrolled and licensed, shall not be required to pay any marine hospital, tax or money; nor shall the persons employed to navigate such boats receive any benefit or advantage from the Marine hospital fund; nor shall each owner or owners, master or captain, or other persons be required to pay fees, or make any compensation for such register, license, or enrollment and license, nor shall any such boat be subject to be licensed in any of the United States courts for the wages of any person or persons who may be employed on board thereof, or in navigating the same.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 20, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, during the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed for the prosecution of the war with

Mexico, during the year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

For the regular army, viz:  
For the pay of officers and men, provided for by the act of eighteen June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, forty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars;

For subsistence of said officers, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars;

For forage for said officers' horses, three thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars;

For clothing for said officers' servants, three hundred and sixty dollars;

For recruiting the rifle regiment, nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars;

For clothing and camp equipage for same, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars;

For forage for same, fifty-two thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars;

For volunteers, (including officers, &c. authorized by acts passed the present session) and their operations, and those of the regular army, in the field, viz:

For pay of officers, two hundred and twelve thousand and ninety-six dollars;

For subsistence of officers, &c. one hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars;

For forage for officers' horses, fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars;

For clothing of officers' servants, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars;

For pay, &c. of volunteers, authorized by the act of thirtieth May, eighteen hundred & forty-six, three million four hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars;

For subsistence in kind, one million fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars;

For camp equipage, &c. one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

For medical and hospital supplies, forty-five thousand five hundred dollars;

For ordnance, arms, &c. three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars;

For supplies, transportation, &c. of the quartermaster's department, six million three hundred and nine thousand and twenty-seven dollars.

Approved, July 20, 1846.

## SELECTED TALE.

### The New Carpet.

BY WILLIAM AUSTIN.

"How lovely—is it not beautiful? I never saw anything half so elegant—and to think how cheap!"

Such were the exclamations of Harry Howard's young wife. She was standing with her husband in a fashionable carpet store, the clerk of which had just unrolled a piece of Brussels carpeting.

Now, madam, if you wish a really beautiful article, here it is; and at a price too I am almost ashamed to name; but we bought the goods low and are anxious to close them out. You see the superior brilliancy of the colors. Indeed ingrain carpetings are going quite out of the fashion; for manufacturers now reserve their best patterns for Brussels. Besides, the latter outwears the former, so that, though the first cost is higher, in the end the one is no dearer than the other."

Mrs. Howard had intended to purchase an ingrain carpeting: her old one had been of that kind, and she had always thought it quite good enough. Her husband was not rich, but his business being excellent, he had saved something annually, and was in a fair way to lay up a competence for his old age. Harry Howard's exactness and rectitude were proverbial; he had the reputation of being economical also; so that he was very generally regarded as a rising young man.

His wife was a partner, in all respects, suitable for him. She was moderate in her wishes, careful in her household, an affectionate wife, and a provident mother.—Harry loved her devotedly; for he thought her as prudent as she was kind. But she had her little foibles, as well as other folks; and her peculiar weakness was to be proud of her house and furniture.

As the clerk unrolled the beautiful piece of Brussels carpeting, she felt a sudden and strong desire to possess it; and his eloquence speedily shook the objections which prudence had at first started in her mind. When he had finished, she looked wistfully at her husband.

"It is very pretty," said he.

"And so cheap!" replied his wife.

"I am telling you the truth," said the clerk, with emphasis, "when I declare on my honor that we could not import these goods to sell at anything like this price."

"The ingrain looks very dull beside it," said the wife; "but still, perhaps, that will do for us quite as well as this." And she turned away with a sigh, after this effort to resist the temptation.

"Well, do as you like my dear," replied her husband; "I am sure I can trust your good sense. The carpet will cost more than I had thought of giving; but then, as you say, it will outwear an ingrain one."

"Yes, sir," said the clerk; "I knew a friend who bought an article like this five years ago—a different pattern, you know, but the same quality of goods—and it looks as fresh to-day as when it was put down.—You could not find an ingrain carpet to do that."

"No indeed," said the wife, looking inquiringly at her husband.

"Well let us try it," was his reply, for he saw his wife's heart was set on the purchase.

It is but fifty dollars more at any rate, and fifty dollars cannot break me."

Mrs. Howard had quite satisfied herself she had done right, for as she walked home she said:

"I know some will call it a needless extravagance, but in the long run it is cheaper, you know, as the clerk said. And besides, I can soon save it in other things this winter, and my old bonnet will do very well with a little fresh trimming. Oh! we shall not feel it by spring."

The carpet was put down, and then Mrs. Howard declared it prettier than ever. It was indeed the proudest day of her life.—Not one of her friends possessed a Brussels carpet, and she reflected with considerable complacency on her superiority.—It was her delight to exhibit it to her female friends, who, actuated by curiosity or envy, lost no time in calling to see her new treasure; and she especially enjoyed the triumph it afforded her over one or two who heretofore had surpassed her in their style of living.

The carpet had been down about a month, when one evening Mrs. Howard said to her husband:

"Your mother was here to-day, my dear, and was in raptures with our new carpet. She says she never saw anything half so handsome. But she thinks our chairs entirely too common for it; and came-bottomed chairs, with a Brussels carpet, do look shabby, I confess. Don't you think so, my dear?"

"I am more than half of your opinion," said her husband, "and thought so from the first. I wonder what a set of mahogany chairs would cost?"

"I don't know, indeed. A great deal paid several dollars a piece for hers. We must do without mahogany chairs till we get rich."

Though Mrs. Howard said this, it was with a sigh. The conversation dropped, nor was the subject alluded to for several days. But whenever Mrs. Howard went into the parlor, she thought how great an improvement mahogany chairs would make; and though at first she repelled the idea of their purchase as too extravagant, she finally began to regard it with less aversion. One day, however, her husband came home:

"My dear," he said, "I saw a set of mahogany chairs to-day at auction, and they sold very cheap, being bid off for less than four dollars a piece. I almost wished you had been there, for if you had liked them, we could have got them at a bargain."

"What a pity!" said his wife, heaving a profound sigh.

From that day the desire of possessing a set of mahogany chairs, became an engrossing one with Mrs. Howard. Four dollars a piece, was, too, very cheap! If she could only obtain such a bargain! She attended all the sales and visited all the auction rooms; and at last found a set to suit her. On the day of the sale she was there punctually; but another person seemed equally anxious to have the chairs; and so Mrs. Howard was forced to pay five dollars a piece for them.

"It is a little more than we thought of paying," she said. "But they were very handsome, and such a bargain! Several were quite disappointed when they came and found the chairs sold. I am sure I could have sold the purchase at a profit.—But I don't regret the cost a bit, since they look so beautiful."

Harry, as the reader may have guessed, was of an easy, good natured disposition, and willingly yielded to his wife's opinions. If he felt any misgivings at this departure from economy, they soon vanished, like his wife's.

The chairs were scarcely arranged in the parlors, before some visitors suggested how much new sofas would improve the rooms; and so finally new sofas were bought. After this came mirrors, and then pictures; for each new acquisition only made Mrs. Howard eager for more.

The love of display now became a ruling passion with her. Hitherto she had been very well contented with her old associates, who were generally people in her own rank in life; but now, with the increased elegance of her house, she aspired after more

fashionable acquaintance. Visiting at their dwellings, she saw furniture more elegant than hers, and to rival them, was continually adding some new article to her own rooms; so that at length her parlors, once so plainly furnished, blazed with candleabra, mirrors, sofa, table, and gilded vases in the most fashionable style.

Two years after the purchase of the new carpet, you would scarcely have known Harry's house. His own habits, and those of his wife had changed also. Formerly his evenings had been spent at home, or in a sociable visit to a neighbor, where there was neither ceremony nor expense; but now he and his wife were nearly always abroad at some gay party, and when they remained at home it was to entertain a circle of friends with considerable display. The Howards had got quite out of the sphere they had been brought up in. They had become involved in a round of visiting, entertainments and balls. Every evening a little party was projected at their house or another, or else seats were taken at the theatre for the whole company.—Display and extravagance had altogether supplanted that love of order and economy which had once been the characteristic of both Harry and his wife.

It was not without many misgivings that the young couple continued the new career they had begun; but the truth is, habits of expense are more easily acquired than got rid of, and their new friends were so charming, or so fashionable, and their own vanity was so much pleased with the notice of them, that both Harry and his wife found their fears grow less and less troublesome, and gave themselves up with more and more zest to the pleasures of their new mode of life.

Among the warmest friends Harry possessed was Mr. Harvey, an old man who had grown rich in a small business by slow economy. On Harry's starting in life, Mr. Harvey—with his experience—put his purse.—Latterly, however, the intimacy between the old gentleman and his protégé had declined, not from the fault of the former however. But Mr. Harvey had ventured some expostulations with Harry on his new mode of life which had not been taken in good part.

One day, however, Harry came into Mr. Harvey's store with an anxious brow, and in considerable embarrassment asked for the loan of a thousand dollars.

"I have nothing to lend," said the old man, with a shake of the head. "These are threatening times, and every man must look out for himself."

Harry colored and turned on his heel.—When he had gone, the old gentleman's wife who happened to be in the store at the time, said:

"My dear, I thought you had plenty of money. I am sure I saw you send two thousand dollars to the bank since I came in."

"So I did," replied her husband. "Nor did I say I had no money, I only refused to lend. And Harry understood me too.—It must have galled a proud nature like his to ask me for a loan, and still more to get a refusal. But I could not help it. He is in full career to ruin, nor can any assistance save him. He would not take my advice."

"You astonish me. Harry on the brink of ruin! I thought him in an excellent business."

"So he is. But his business can't stand the way he has been living these two years. He has spent twice as much as he has made. Until now, though dreadfully behind hand, he has managed to keep his head above water, but money is getting scarce, and he will be soon unable to get it. For the last month he has got along by borrowing from day to day."

"His poor wife!"

"His poor wife, I fancy," said the old man bluntly, "is as much to blame as he is himself. She is fond of display, and he is easily led, and in those few words lie the secret of his ruin. Ever since they bought their Brussels carpet, they have been adding folly to folly, and expense to expense, until now they scarcely know their old friends and turn up their noses at the style of living they once thought good enough for any body. Harry's business was an excellent one—and if he had but lived on half his income as he might have done—he would have been richer by a thousand dollars every year. It takes little argument to show that in that case, he would have been a wealthier man than I am at my age."

"It is a pity, a great pity. But how











## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

**MAIL ROBBERY.**—A curious case.—The New York Herald reports the arrest and arrival in that city of William H. Wisner, clerk in the post office at Point Jarvis, charged with having purloined from the mail letters containing drafts and other valuable enclosures. He was to be examined on Saturday.

"We understand that his operations, if guilty, have been going on for some time on rather an extensive scale, and according to a plan which induces the belief that he may have had one or more accomplices.—The mode of proceeding has been something like this. Quite a number of letters, purporting to come from anonymous correspondents, and containing various sums of money in bank notes have been received at the post office at Unionville, directed to Col. John C. Wisner, the father of the young man above named, the inside address being to young Wisner. The letters were mostly from a distance, according to the dates and bills accompanying them, and in a hand writing (no two being very similar, however, which was quite difficult to decipher. The circumstance was considered very strange by Colonel Wisner, who, by the way, is represented as a highly respectable and somewhat wealthy citizen, but still having entire confidence in the honesty of his son, he received the money as often as it came, made no secret of its receipt, and invested it in a safe and convenient manner for William's benefit. The sums he has received, in this way, have amounted in all to about twelve hundred dollars. A few weeks since the post office department received notice from the postmaster of this city that a draft for about \$500, in favor of Tweedy, Jennings & Co., of New York, had no doubt been stolen from the mail, somewhere on the route from Orwell, Pa., to this city, as it had been sent to the Newburgh Bank, upon which it was drawn, in a very informal way, in a letter purporting to come from Otisville, New York, accompanied by a request to send the proceeds to Tweedy, Jennings & Co., Point Jarvis. The draft not being endorsed by the payees, the Newburgh Bank declined to remit the money. At this stage of the case the post office department dispatched a special agent, Mr. Holbrook, for the purpose of solving the mystery and arresting the depredator, if possible. It was soon discovered that the handwriting in the letter enclosing the draft to the Bank of Newburgh, was somewhat similar to that of the Port Jarvis clerk. The suspicion thus started was followed up by further and closer investigations by the agent, the result of which was thought to fully justify an arrest. It will probably turn out that all the remittances of money to Col. Wisner, from an unknown source, were from young Wisner, and were mailed at Point Jarvis, the money having been abstracted from letters passing through that office at different times. It is a singular affair, and exhibits in its details a degree of cunning and skill, of which young Wisner was hardly thought capable. Up to this time, he has enjoyed the entire confidence of all who knew him."

**BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.**—They are of far more importance than people generally suppose. By men who are thrifty and successful in making money, they are always promptly attended to; and when you know a man to be in a constant state of excitement, and always "hard pushed" for the "dollars needful," you may be sure that he seldom keeps an engagement. Promptness in keeping them, and not competition is the life of business. Often have we known a poor but honest man establish his credit merely by going to dine with his friend at the appointed hour; and we have known more than one business man to lose his credit by thinking more of his cigar than the engagement he has made.

**LOADSTONE ON LAKE SUPERIOR.**—Among the many discoveries which have been made in the Mineral Regions of Lake Superior during the past season, there has been one which is of great interest to the men of science. It is the discovery of native Loadstone, a variety of the pleisto-magnetic iron ore. It was discovered by Bela Hubbard, Esq., who was carrying on a geological survey in connection with a United States linear survey, and who has collected the only specimens ever obtained in that region. He was led to the discovery by noticing the great fluctuations in the bearing of the magnetic needle. Its locality is Middle Island, which is two miles Northwesterly from Presque Isle.

**BORROWING BOOKS.**—A gentleman who had suffered loss by lending books, finally procured a large number of volumes, and placed the following placard over the door of the case: My friends are welcome to visit my library and peruse the volumes there at any time, but they must not take any away. My books are always happy to see company, but they never go visiting.

**A HARD CASE.**—A grind-stone, weighing over thirty pounds, was recently exhumed at St. Louis from a thin coating of beeswax, in which it had been purchased at the rate of 23 cents per pound.

**A WAGER FOR GORMANDIZING.**—It is stated in a Dublin paper that a Railroad laborer near Armagh, Ireland, lately won a wager of £10 for stowing away in "nature's bread basket" six four penny loaves of bread, three pounds of fat bacon, and drinking all the tea that could be made from 3 1-2 ounces of the China herb. This was the quantum appointed for him to eat at one meal—but before the gormand was satisfied he asked for another eight-penny loaf and demolished it, together with an additional pound and a half of bacon. The wager was won in the presence of 3,000 spectators. One would think that working on the Railroad gave men a good appetite!

## James H. Hammett,

DEALER IN  
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, &c.  
No. 153 1-2  
Thames street, Newport, R. I.

A PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST!—NEW PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1847. Forty-eight large octavo pages and Fifteen Engravings in each number. Published on the 1st of every month.

Fourth volume commences in January, 1847. The No. for January contains a "Pictorial Description of the State of Ohio," elegantly illustrated with American Views, &c. &c.; and is now ready to go by mail.

The February No. will contain a Pictorial Description of NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA.

The March No. will contain GEORGIA and ALABAMA.

Other States will appear in the succeeding numbers of the Magazine for 1847, until the whole is completed.

ROBERT SEARS,

128 Nassau st., New York, will hereafter furnish his new Pictorial and Illustrated

Family Magazine for 1847.

In all respects equal to the Three-Dollar Magazines, at the low price of only One Dollar and a half per annum.

Any person sending Five Dollars shall receive Five Copies of the Magazine for one year, as he shall direct.

All subjects which will admit of it, will be illustrated with engravings. The whole number of the engravings at the conclusion of the volume will amount to several hundred.

Great inducements to subscribe.

We offer to all persons becoming subscribers, a copy of our new work, just published, entitled the PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

Containing 252 views of the principal Cities, Towns, Castles, Abbeys, Costumes, &c. &c., of the Motherland; a larger number of Engravings than can be found in any book of double the price—or to those who prefer it, the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Embellished with an original portrait of Washington, by Chapman, and more than 100 other engravings, 430 pp. 8vo.) for every new subscriber, with Two Dollars enclosed, free of postage.

Any person procuring ten subscribers, and sending Eleven Dollars, shall receive ten copies of the Magazine, and any one of the above popular works sent as he shall direct.

We have authority, under the new Post Office law, to send any one of the above works, by mail. The postage will not exceed 25 cents to any part of the United States.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

which can be mailed to any part of the United States for 4 cents postage.—In consequence of the unprecedented demand for Nos. of the above Magazine, the proprietor has determined to sell single copies to all who may wish it. The price of the "Pictorial Description of Ohio" is only 12 1/2 cents per copy, or ten copies will be sent for one dollar.—NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, 25 cents per copy, or five copies for one dollar; and all Nos. containing two States will be charged at this rate.

Those who subscribe for the year will effect a great saving, and we would advise all to do so who are fond of good reading, and plenty of pictures. No Magazines are sent out without the cash accompanying the order post paid.

Letters enclosing remittances must be post paid in full. The silver change for a single copy, or for three or four copies, may be thus remitted, (postage paid,) at our risk; but when you send silver, please envelope it carefully in a half-sheet of writing paper, so that it will not slip out, and so that it will be subject to only single postage.

All orders should specify distinctly the town, county and state, where the Magazine is to be forwarded, and should be addressed, (post-paid,) to

ROBERT SEARS,

128 Nassau Street, New York.

December 26, 1846.

**WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!!**

To remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague and Debility of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion.

SKIN DISEASES are often owing to a Scrofulous Habit of body, and in order to effect a permanent cure, the original cause must be removed. Jayne's Alternative, one of the most pleasant articles ever offered to the public, has been found not only to cure Scrofula, under all its multiplied forms, of Cancer, King's Evil, Gout, White Swelling, &c., but also to remove the disposition of tendency to diseases of that class, and all diseases originating from obstructions in the glands or pores of the skin, or from impurity of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

**Important!—ASTHMA CURED.**

PUTNAM, Ohio, May 18, 1847.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—Doctor Helmeck has used some eight or ten bottles of your EXPECTORANT, and has found decided benefit. His health is better than for several years past, and his appearance indicates decided improvement in health. His confidence in your medicine has induced him to recommend it to his friends, and we are informed that many of them have been cured, and others greatly relieved.

POTTS & GRAHAM.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir—Your HIBB Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your EXPECTORANT. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended. Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours, &c. ADRIAL ELY.

The following is from a Physician and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va., Aug. 27, 1846.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Dec. 14, 1846.

AT this Court application was made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of

PERMILLA TOMPAINS,

late of Little Compton, dec.

It is ORDERED that the same be received and that legal notice of the same be given by publishing a copy of this order for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at the office of the Clerk of Probate, in said Little Compton, on Monday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M., and object to the appointment of an Administrator, as aforesaid by said Court. By order,

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

## JAMES PENTLAND,

DRAPER & TAILOR,  
No. 108, Thames Street,  
NEWPORT, R. I.  
Has constantly on hand—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Bonnets, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Ready-made Clothing, &c. &c. ALL GARMENTS made to order, in the most fashionable style.

## Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

**\$150,000**

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 30, 1844.

William Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Jabez Bullock, and Walker Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILBUR KELLY, President.

ALLEN O. PECK, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s Office, Feb. 7, 1846.

**Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnishing Depots.**

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main streets; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vie de la Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street.

July 4, 1846.

**COAL.**

**RED ASH and CANAL COAL,** of the best quality, constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport, by the subscribers on Devens' Wharf.

DEVENS & GIFFORD.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1846.

**Coal for Sale.**

**WHITE ASH COAL,** a very superior article, for Stoves or Furnaces, for sale in the Lump at \$6 per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered. Also, broken and screened Red Ash Coal at \$6.

Apply at the Office in the Perry Mill, or to WM. GARDNER, AGENT.

**FOR SALE.**

TWO Dwelling Houses and a number of very desirable House lots, in Washington-street, on the Point. For terms &c., enquire of

JOSEPH CASE,

Corner of Thames-street and Washington Square.

**TO LET.**

ONE HALF of a large double House, with every convenience attached, situated at the corner of Caleb Earle street, near the head of Broad street. For terms apply to

WM. D. STEWART.

Newport, Dec. 12, 1846.

**Franklin Hall to Let.**

THE HALL in the new building, corner of Franklin street, directly opposite the Custom House. The room is high, the walls arched, and is in every way convenient.

For particulars apply at No. 133 1-2 Thames street. J. M. HAMMETT.

**PAPER WAREHOUSE.**

No. 9, Burling Slip, New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD offers for sale at the lowest Manufacturers' prices, a very extensive assortment of PAPER, comprising every possible variety, adapted to the wants of consumers in all sections of the country. Paper of all kinds made to order at short notice.

The stock of PRINTING PAPER is unusually large, a part of which is of very superior quality.

Paper Makers Materials

of every description, imported and kept constantly on hand, viz:—Feltings, Wire Cloth, Foundrymen, Wires, Bleaching Powder, Blue, Ultramarine, Twine, &c., &c.

**RAGS.**

Canvases, Bale Rope, Grass Rope, Bagging, &c., &c., purchased, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid.

New York, July 25, 1846.

**Pot Ashes and Palm Oil.**

THE subscriber has on hand a few casks of POT ASH and PALM OIL, which he will sell at wholesale or retail.

Dec. 19. J. D. NORTHAM.

**Lambs Wool Hosiery.**

BLACK, white, slate and purple, plain and ribbed Lambs Wool Hose, manufactured in Lowell, a very superior article and cheap—for sale by

WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.

**Taylor's BLACK Ink,**

Superior to any other.

For sale at J. H. BARBER'S

## PARKER &amp; WEAVER

DEALERS IN  
HATS, CAPS, MUFFS, FURS & TRIMMINGS  
NO. 2, OAK ROW.

## R. P. LEE.

OFFERS for sale at the old stand of R. P. LEE & Co., a recently replenished stock of  
**HARDWARE,**  
Consisting of a COMPLETE Assortment.

—ALSO—

Charts, Blunts Coast Pilot, Ship Mast's Assistants, Bowditch Navigators, Log Books, Log Paper, Log Slates, Seamen's Journals, Ship Scrapers, Caulking Irons, Half-hour Glasses, Log Glasses, Patent Sheaves, for chyn or rope.

Natural Almanacs, Compasses, Quadrants, Spy Glasses, Scales & Dividers, Thermometers, Bunting, Marline Spikes, Sail Twine, Sail Hooks, Mounted Palms, Log Glasses, Log Lines, Deck Lights, all sizes & patterns.

**MASTS & SPARS**  
At the Spar Yard, on Lee's Wharf.  
Newport, April 4, 1846.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**

The steamer PERRY will hereafter leave Newport for Fall River on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M., landing at Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island side, so as to connect with the steamer King Philip, for Bristol and Providence. On her return trip from Fall River, will land on the Bristol side.

The PERRY will leave Newport for Providence on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning will leave Providence at 2 P. M.

The Subscriber continues to run an EXPRESS, from this place, daily, by which packages, &c., may be forwarded and delivered, by faithful men, to any part of the United States. All orders and packages left at the Office, No. 71, Thames-street, Newport, will meet with prompt attention.

Dec. 29. R. B. KINSLEY.

**For New York,**

**VIA STONINGTON.**

Regular Mail Line—Daily, Sundays Excepted.

The new, fast and splendid steamboats GOVERNOR, Capt. THAYER, and MASACHUSETTS, Capt. POTTER, will continue running in connection with the commodious cars of the Stonington Railroad, as follows:—

The Governor, will leave Stonington on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Massachusetts, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent.

Dec. 19, 1846.

**DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.**

COOPER'S ETHERIAL OIL—A prompt and lasting remedy for DEAFNESS, and also for pains and discharge of matter from the Ears.

Hundreds of cures in cases deemed utterly hopeless have firmly established its superiority over every former Medical discovery.

This valuable Acoustic Medicine is a compound of four different Oils, one of which, the active and principal ingredient, is obtained from the bark of a certain species of Walnut, a new and effectual agent in the cure of deafness.

Persons afflicted with deafness, no matter of how long standing, (if not born so,) who have tried every other remedy in vain—are requested to call upon the Agents and procure a printed sheet containing Certificates and other evidences of its efficacy, which it is hoped will induce every person afflicted with Deafness, to make a trial of this truly valuable medicine. For sale in Newport by

R. J. TAYLOR, Sole Agent.

March 28, 1846.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

TEN Firkins Goshen Butter, 5 Bbls Shallocks,

10 Bags extra Buckwheat.

ALSO, ON HAND,

20 Firkins Western Dairy Butter,

10 Bushels White Beans,

60 Bbls Pippin Apples,

10 Boxes Cheese.

For sale on Devens' Wharf, by

Dec. 19. HENRY POTTER.

**TO LET,**

And possession given immediately.

THE Blacksmith's Shop in Broad-street, lately occupied by Andrew Winslow, an excellent stand for business.

Also, the Hay Scales. For terms apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1846.

**Oil and Soap Factory,**

NEAR THE BRICK MARKET.

THE subscriber has just completed his establishment for the manufacture of SPERM & WHALE OIL, SOAP OF

VARIOUS KINDS &c.

He has now on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, first quality bleached and unbleached SPERM & WHALE OIL. Also—

COMPOSITION OIL—all of which he warrants to give perfect satisfaction. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and test the articles he offers.

JOHN D. NORTHAM.

Newport, March 14.



## J. M. HAMMETT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,  
133 1-2  
THAMES STREET,  
("LONG ROOM.")  
NEWPORT, R. I.

G. Garments cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

**Assignee's Notice.**

THE subscribers having received an assignment from SANFORD BELL, and

CHARLES E. BELL, of this town, of all their estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors, as set forth in said Instrument, hereby request all persons indebted to said Sanford Bell or Charles E. Bell, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having demands to present them for adjustment.

PELEG CLARKE, } Assignees.  
JOSIAH S. MUNRO, }

Newport, Dec. 4, 1846.

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.**

THE subscribers having received an assignment from JOHN BAILEY HALL, of Middletown, of all his estate, of every kind and nature, for the benefit of his creditors, request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same to SAMUEL BARKER, 103 Thames-street.

SAMUEL BARKER, } Assignees.  
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, }

WM. H. CRANSTON, }

Dec. 5, 1846.

**REMOVAL.**

**Nathan M. Chafee,**

**BRASS FOUNDER**

& COPPER SMITH,

respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles in the Copper-smith and Foundry line, manufactured and repaired, in the neatest